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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gaiters and Balmorals
In endless variety and extremely low prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Rooms to Rent.
Kitchen with range, Dining and large Sleeping Room in center of the city. Inquire at 49 Fifth st.

Congress Water,
Pure and fresh, direct from the Springs; sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

W. J. Meek
Has two thousand bushels of selected Peachblow Potatoes, for sale at 92 First street.

Clear Porto Rico Sugar.
Eight and a half pounds for $1 good Rio coffee, 25c per lb. and all other groceries remarkably cheap, at the "Red Front," 113 Smithfield street.

Hernia or Rupture.
Trusses and mechanical appliances of every kind for the cure of all diseases requiring mechanical support. Also, a new and perfect appliance for Prolapsus Uteri at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, Private office, 120 Penn street.

Good Green Tea, $1 10
Very choicest, $1; choice English breakfast, $1 25 per pound, at the "Red Front," opposite Pattoffice yard.

Butcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs.
Butcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Butcher's dead shot for Bedbugs. Butcher's dead shot for Bedbugs; all sent upon touch, curls them up as the does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

Skin Diseases.
Dr. Keyser's private office, No. 120 Penn street. For the treatment of all chronic, Ulcerative Diseases of the Skin, Hair, Scalp, Tongue, Forehead, Eyes and Ears. Also, Deafness and Catarrhal Affections.

Clear Syrup, 65c.
Choicest Money syrup, $1 10 per gallon; fine Sanders sirups, Pickles &c., very cheap at the "Red Front," 4 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The President has recognized Ramon Belta as Consul of Spain at Philadelphia, Henry Rosenberg as Vice Consul of Switzerland at Galveston, and Frederick Adol as Consul at the same State of Ohio.

Brevet Major General John C. Robinson is ordered to relieve Brevet Major General T. H. Roger, military commander of North Carolina, and Superintendent of Freedmen's affairs in that State.

Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, has ordered that all troops be withdrawn from Farmington and Lynchburg.

The Secretary of the Interior, on Saturday, affirmed a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions relating to an application for an invalid pension, for the reason that the applicant was dishonorably discharged on a second enlistment, although the disability was incurred in the previous service, in which he was honorably discharged. The Commissioner held that by the word "discharge" an honorable discharge is intended.

The Senate Financial Committee is making rapid progress on the tax bill. The Revenue Department is understood to be strongly opposed to the amendment relating to penalties, fearing that important changes would be affected or officers to make arbitrary and oppressive combinations for mercenary purposes.

Prominent North Carolinians say their State will accept the new constitutional amendment.

Leonard Huyeh, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, has been released under $50,000 bail.

In a few days Santa Anna will issue a manifesto defining his position and policy, declaring himself in favor of the Republican party in Mexico, and of his faith in the early and complete triumph of the liberal cause.

Ex-Captain General Dulce arrived in New York on Saturday, in the Spanish frigate Isabella Catolica. It is understood the Spanish residents of that city will give him a reception.

The New Hampshire Legislature will elect next week a United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next, to succeed he Hon. Daniel Clark, the present incumbent.

The steamers city of London, Teutonic, Fulton, Denmark, Brazilian and United Kingdom, from the New York line, on Saturday for Europe, the three first take out about $2,215,000 in gold.

A destructive fire broke out in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, on the Schuylkill. Messrs' woolen mills, and James Monarch, Jr., & Co.'s establishments for dyeing and printing cotton and woolen goods were destroyed. The adjoining mills were saved. Loss, two hundred thousand dollars, which is partially insured in New York and New England companies.

Rev. Mr. Porter, D. D., of South Carolina, has succeeded in obtaining from the Secretary of the Treasury the Marine Hospital in that State for the purpose of holding a Freedmen's School.

News from the South Pacific is uninteresting. A grand National banquet has been given at Iman in honor of the Republic of the Spaniards. Nothing has been heard of the new Peruvian ex-chiefs since leaving Brazil.

The validity of the Civil Rights bill has again been called in question by Justice Watkins, of Sandy Hook, Maryland, in the case of a charge of rape made by a colored woman in behalf of her daughter against a white man. The Justice decided that the evidence of a white witness was necessary before he could take cognizance of the fair. The case was first reported to the War Department, and by it referred to the proper authorities for investigation.

It is understood that Judge Poland will report favorably on the Jencks Bankrupt bill from the Judiciary Committee next week, but there is very little hope of its passage this session, as it will provoke more discussion than the Senate can devote to it prior to the summer adjournment.

The report of the majority of the Reconstruction Committee, laid before Congress on Friday, clares that the lately rebellious States can only be restored to their political rights by the consent of Congress; that the Governors appointed by the President had no power to organize civil courts, and that no constitution has been legally adopted in any of the States except Tennessee. The report further contends that the ne sse is the only one of the States at all alified for representation in Congress. The nority who dissent from the conclusions of e Committee are Senator Reverdy Johnson d Representatives Henry Grider and Andrew Rodgers.

The Richmond *Times* mentions a report current in that city that the Grand Jury of Judge derwood's (United States) Court have indict- John C. Breckinridge. The *Times* says: "This an ascertained fact, and the indictment is rbatim the same as that brought in against Davis, except that for the words Jefferson vis are substituted John C. Breckinridge. e overt act is alleged in both instruments to ve been committed on the same day, the 15th June, 1865. The object sought to be accomplished by the indictment of General Breckinge, "we have in Canada," is to prevent heing pardoned.

ackett, Belcher & Co., grocers of New York, pended on Saturday. Their liabilities are 0,000. Their assets are said to be twice that ount. Seaubert, one of the firm, recently endorsed $150,000 and left for Europe, which is en as the cause of the failure.

buildings Nos. 188 and 195 South Water street hicago, were destroyed by fire on Saturday rning. The heaviest losers are the Pennsylia Oil Company, $50,000; Russell Brothers, sers, $100,000, and Hare, Kimback & Co., 00; fully insured.

there were two incendiary fires in Rochester, w York, on Friday night, involving no large ount of loss.

band of five cesperadoes, supposed to be Buffalo, went to the Rochester on Friday ht and made a descent on the houses of illie. They succeeded, in one case, in compelling the inmates to surrender up all their valuables at the muzzles of their pistols.

special to the New York *Times* gives the tory of the Richmond gold case in brief as ows: The gold was seized in Georgia. The ds were consigned to Messrs. Richmond ks representated by Mr. Nathaniel, James ks and John M. Speed, Attorney at Law, aimed the gold. Upon their showing, in the ence of evidence since obtained and submitted to exist, the President ordered the delivery of the gold to the claimants. The Secretary of the Treasury, provided he should be satisfied it was never seized nor controlled by the federate Government, or any of its officers agents. The officers of the banks swore the federate Government had no interest in the , and that as it was abandoned and never, as found a gross deception had been practed, and that this gold and other sums, mbering in all to three hundred thousand lars, had all been in the hands of the rebel unissary Department, and was carried off by ers in officers out of Richmond, and a part it buried. What remained he turned over he Richmond banks, who were with him in orgia, to pay the bonds which the State of rginia gives to the banks for the loan of this d gold to be used in the event of Lee's army, decision of the case will be rendered in a days.

unt Resurgiere, who hails from Austria, s an officer on the staff of Maximilian, is Washington, and has had frequent interws at the State Department and with the mittee on Foreign Affairs. A prominent w York merchant, who accompanied him to shington, gave him a dinner on Thursday, ting Senator Nye, Speaker Colfax, Mr. Garfield, and other members of Congress. During r it is asked out that Resurgiere was connected with Maximilian's Government, when after the attempt to establish a monarchial ernment on this continent, and declared it to be the policy of our Government to support Monroe Doctrine.

Demand for Live Stock.

mmissioner Newton says that there will be ost demand for live stock for some years, that the great scarcity of all such cattle ound in the South, especially mules and s, will guarantee profitable prices for a long e. No farmer can afford to let the interests in g raising pay little attention to these ani- and cattle especially cows. The practice killing off calves should be abandoned—for, if we expect to meet the demand Great Britain and our home markets will ays make for butter and cheese.

The Cooperstown Journal says: The ent indications are not by any means favorable to a large crop of hops the coming sea- still it is too early to judge with any degree accuracy. The rains and the warm weather the last few days have improved the appearce of the lead yards.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1866. NO 234.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Fenian Order.

ITS SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION.

Trial Trip of a Revenue Cutter.

SHIPMENTS OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Week's Internal Revenue Receipts.

Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 9.

Speeches in the House.

To-day's (Saturday's) session of the House was without special interest. The attendance of members and spectators was very small, and speeches of no public interest were made. No business was transacted.

The Fenian Arrests.

The Attorney General is advised that the President's order relative to the arrest of Fenians is being executed in every direction. The various United States Marshals and District Attorneys have arrested the leaders, and many prominent personages, and report that the Fenian movement is so crippled that no violation or evasion of the neutrality laws has been attempted. Since the issuance of the President's proclamation, some of the leaders have been admitted to bail, while others less prominent have been released on parole.

A Pleasure Trip.

Secretary McCulloch and a large party of Senators and members took a three-day down the Potomac on the trial trip of the revenue cutter Winnada, preparatory to her departure for the Pacific coast. The vessel was decorated with the first flags ever made from American bunting. During the trip secretary McCulloch made an appropriate speech.

Fractional Currency.

During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States authorized the shipment of the following amount of fractional currency: Boston, $100,000; Treasurer at New York, $100,000; Philadelphia, $100,000; Boston, 90,000; United States Depository in Chicago, $40,000; to National Banks, $196,567,31; total shipment for the week, $286,567,31.

The Rinderpest.

Thomas H. Dudley, Esq., our Consul at Liverpool, England, sent to the Department of State along with his dispatches, the third report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the origin and nature of the cattle plague. This report contains numerous chromo-litographs of the rinderpest in cattle and sheep at its different stages, and treats the disease with great minuteness.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $760,000 53, and the receipts for the week ending to-day were $620,071 30.

New Patents.

Commissioner Theaker will issue for the week ending June 19, 200 new patents.

The Tariff.

There seems to be some apprehension that Congress may adjourn without increasing the tariff on imports to correspond with the heavy revenue taxation now so burdensome to manufacturers.

The Pacific Road.

Advices received by the commissioner of the General Land office, show that the eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad has been completed from Kansas city up the valley of the Kansas river to the vicinity of Manhattan, for a distance of one hundred miles on the main line, whilst on the track from Minneapolis to Fort Reilly an advance of forty miles has been nearly finished, with an adequate supply of rolling stock. Besides these advances in the work a branch from Savannah to Lawrenceburg, Atchison county, Kansas, has been completed for a distance of forty miles.

Military Wagon Road.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the local agent at Point Pelee, Mich., land embracing 3,777,585 acres of land selected under a grant of March 3d, 1863, made to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid the construction of a military wagon road from Ft. Howard, Wis., to Ft. Wilkins, Mich.

FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by the Africa.

200,000 German Emigrants Coming.

French Corps of Occupation to Leave Rome.

Death of Prince Paul Esterhazy.

Prussian Agents at Work in Leipsic.

Bombardment of Valparaiso Generally Denounced.

NEW YORK, June 9.—It is stated that the North German, Lloyd's and Hamburg and American Steam Packet Companies will convey to New York nearly two hundred thousand emigrants. The approaching war is hurrying Germans to leave their fatherland for a home in this country.

Helvitia, cholera ship, was to leave Liverpool on the 26th for this port.

Gurney & Overend, Gurney & Co., Limited, was appointed for the 11th of June, to consider the position of the affairs of the company, and if deemed expedient, to pass the following resolution: That the company cannot by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.

A petition is in course of signature by the merchants of Hayti, who suffered from the late bombardment of Valparaiso. It prays that the Spanish Government shall be held responsible for losses suffered by the act of its naval commander complained of the interference of the United States Government, and said "they had been turned on by the Secretary of State, for the purposes of Mr. Seward. We bought our rifles from our arsenals, and were given to understand that you would stand by us in the interior. This thing is not dead yet. We will succeed. We have our orders from General Geffrard, and we can and will perform them. If we got arms we will cross into Canada. We shall fight the regulars if they come here."

General Meade replied: "I have got orders, too. I shall fight you to enforce the neutrality laws."

Fight Imminent between the Fenians and British Regulars.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Buffalo *Tribune* from East Hygate this noon, says a fight is imminent between the Fenians and some British regulars between the boundary line and Pigeon Hill. Appearances favor that the British troops will surround the Fenians. Numbers of discontented invaders are still returning to the States.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—A company of the 54th New York State Militia, which left here morning, by order of General Barry, for the mouth of the Genesee, to prevent the Fenians from crossing into Canada, has returned, from which ply across Lake Ontario. Gen. Barry had information which led him to fear a seizure of these boats.

Order from General Meade—Transportation to be Furnished the Fenians to their Homes.

MALONE, N. Y., June 9.—General Meade has issued the following:

"All persons assembled at this place, in connection with and in aid of the Fenian organization, for the purpose of invading Canada, are hereby ordered to disperse to their homes, in compliance with the President's Proclamation, to desist from their enterprise and disband. The men of the expeditionary force will, on application to the officer in command of the United States forces, on giving their names and residences, satisfactorily to him, be furnished transportation by the United States Government. Many will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave to-night.

At Cornwall, Canada, on Saturday morning, active movements were going on among the Canadian troops with a view to a movement on the Fenian encamp. Some four thousand regulars, and nearly twice that number of volunteers, were understood to be moving from Montreal to encamp at St. Bernard's and Prescott. Strict watch was maintained by four thousand troops there. The excitement in the evening had died away. General O'Neil was prevented leaving Potsdam Junction for St. Albans, as he intended, as he was one of the First United States Artillery. General Meade arrived at St. Albans on Saturday evening, and was received by the First and Second Regulars, and made a brief speech to the effect that the settlement of the difficulty would prove satisfactory to our own and other Governments, and show to the world that the United States, notwithstanding the past, were determined to do unto others as they would be done by.

Gen. Spear and staff surrendered to Col. Livingston of the United States army. Some of the Fenians are said to have insulted some United States officers at St. Albans.

Special dispatches state that the retreat had commenced and two companies from Chicago left for home, and it was expected the entire force would do so by Sunday. The whole army is nothing, notwithstanding statements of men who are just from the front, but a mob of fellows without a round with their old enemies.

Specials from Ogdensburg state that the American sloop Oneole was fired on with small arms by some mounted Canadian volunteers, who fled on the approach of the vessel. The schooner below was ordered to leave to, or be fired on, but she ran the gauntlet, the men announcing his nationality, warned them of the risk of firing on unarmed American vessel's flag. Quiet was restored, and the vessel is fast going home and Ogdensburg was resuming quiet.

The Invading Fenians Arriving in Boston—The War in the North Ended.

BOSTON, June 10.—A special train from St. Albans arrived late this morning, and about this afternoon, bringing together about 1,500 Fenians home from the Vermont border, and when they had crossed the Canadian line except a few stragglers, and are included in these arrivals. Their return was by direction of the United States Government. The Fenian war is ended in that direction for the present.

Escape of the Fenian Leader Hommard Bound—Fenians Leaving Buffalo—All Quiet at Toronto.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The body of Richard Schally, of the 18th Ohio regiment of Fenians, who was killed at the battle of Ridgeway, was escorted to the depot this afternoon by about 1,000 men, and from there was accompanied by a band of music. The body was sent to Cincinnati, where the deceased resided. The Fenian leader Hommard has escaped to the States, and is expected by Tuesday but few will be left in the city.

TORONTO, June 10.—Everything is quiet at all points on the Canadian frontier.

STATE ITEMS.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Meadville, with the following officers: President Professor James Marvin; Vice Presidents, Dr. D. M. Calgin, P. A. Loffe, Charles D. Hutchins; Recording Secretary, H. L. Richmond; Corresponding Secretary, A. F. Brackenridge; Treasurer, Dr. J. R. Hall; Directors, J. A. Dunn, H. C. Paolon, A. J. Howe, Wm. Hall, Wm. Hallock, Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Compton, F. W. Magee, J. P. Culbert, E. Northam, Frank P. Bay, R. D. Dix, W. B. Callen 2d.

Jesse H. Lord, lately one of the editors of the Erie *Dispatch*, has been made editor-in-chief of the *Scientific American*, New York.

The West Greenville *Argus* chronicles the following: A young man met another of similar age on the river, but not so known as that in the forenoon, owing to the water being rather "dimpy." Up to yesterday evening no news had been received as to the arrival of the long-expected skiff built by Mr. Roberts, of New York. As Hamill, however, has decided upon taking home with him a boat built by the renowned Harry Cassper, he has given him the necessary instructions to construct him one suited to his requirements, and as a ready consideable progress has been made in her construction, Harry, indeed, expects to have her finished in about a fortnight from the present time, so that there is no fear of our "American cousin" being left in the lurch at the last moment for the want of a suitable craft in which to pull the muscles which are developed from a life of so much interest and excitement.

VISIT OF HAMILL TO DURHAM.

Says the *Chronicle* of the 29th of May: There are few sights more attractive to the eye of a stranger than the picturesque scenery about the City of Durham. Even an Englishman, habituated to travelling about his native country and visiting all the places of interest with which it abounds, sees something new and almost unlooked for upon finding himself in one of the "ancient city." That stately and venerable pile, the Cathedral, with the fine old Norman castle, the latter, indeed, especially as it possesses a fine old picturesque standing in an eminence almost entirely surrounded by wood and water, is a sight of great beauty and grandeur, and one which is not readily forgotten. To the eye of a foreigner, more especially of an American, who has seen no scenery like this imposing pile, the spectacle is more impressive still. Our friends, indeed, seem somewhat fond of the romantic and picturesque, and having heard of the beautiful scenery in and around Durham, they resolved to fulfil the acceptance of an invitation given by Mr. J. Clasper to visit him, and spend a day with him at Durham, they set apart yesterday for that purpose, notwithstanding the fact that Hamill had not yet completed the last of his arrangements for his forthcoming matches. It certainly says much for the kindness of heart which has formed so prominent a feature in the character of Jack, when he would lose a day to join in a visit in fact, he said that for no other man in England would he do so. The party, which at first consisted of Messrs. James and John Hamill, J. Laughlin, and a few friends, left Newcastle by the train at 9:30 a. m., and on their arrival at Durham at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, Hamill and his friends were met with the intention of having a "bit of the Wending Wear," of which he had heard so much, and which he was not disappointed.

"THERE'S HAMILL THAT'S GAWN TO LICK KELLY."

Notwithstanding had no public announcement had been made of his intended visit—in fact it was known only to the parties concerned at each town, and although there were only Mr. J. H. Gasper and a personal friend of his, Mr. Jacob Lamb, with Hamill and party, yet when the news soon spread like "wild fire" through the town, so that by the time they arrived at Mr. J. H. Lasper's house, Mr. Mick, but a few were in their track, and in the space departed an hour or so the number had increased to about a dozen. As they passed through the city, business left their counters, and men, as they could, made their way to the High Level Bridge, he set off in right earnest thence to the Suspension Bridge, after arriving at which, and without making any pause, he simply rounded the center pier of the bridge and rowed back to his original starting place. In the afternoon he had other "breathing" on the river, but not so long as that in the forenoon, owing to the water being rather "dimpy." Up to yesterday evening no news had been received as to the arrival of the long-expected skiff built by Mr. Roberts, of New York. As Hamill, however, has decided upon taking home with him a boat built by the renowned Harry Cassper, he has given him the necessary instructions to construct him one suited to his requirements, and as a ready considerable progress has been made in her construction, Harry, indeed, expects to have her finished in about a fortnight from the present time, so that there is no fear of our "American cousin" being left in the lurch at the last moment for the want of a suitable craft in which to pull the muscles which are developed from a life of so much interest and excitement.

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A SPIN OVER THE WEAR.

After the launch, Jack and Hamill had a short spin up the course, from Elvet Bridge to the Assize town and back, the trip being witnessed by a large concourse of spectators who lined both sides of the river at this point. Hamill, we should have said, having been accommodated by Mr. Clasper with a four-oared gig in his possession, and of which he paid the latter the compliment by saying that he liked it the best boat he had ever pulled in, and that he would, in fact, the second time of travelling being "a-foot and horse, the best way to get over the ground." The animals are a beautiful pair of large bay mares, and they came in, apparently quite fresh, under the Assize gateway, after a journey of about ten miles

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE T. MUDIE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

TRIUMPH OF POPULAR SENTIMENT.

Probably one of the most remarkable instances of deference to popular sentiment, and at the same time of abandonment of cherished but impracticable purposes, in history, is to be found in the action of the Houses of Congress on reconstruction. The House, as the result of six months of endeavor, sent to the Senate a scheme which, though modified considerably from previous ones, was nevertheless of such a character that the Senate virtually and without hesitation threw it overboard, and substituted another, which received the support of more than two-thirds of that body, and is supported with equal unanimity by the loyal masses. The House, acted on by popular sentiment, will, it is said, take the substitute without debate even and pass it by a vote of more than two-thirds in its favor. This sudden and complete change shows what public sentiment is, and how, under our form of government, it will impress itself on legislative action even in the face of the most imperious leadership. Congress having thus heeded the lesson, and proved themselves worthy of the support of the country, it only remains for the President to manifest his obedience to the popular will, and to conform his action to the superior judgment of the loyal American people. It is the power that will prevail—the tribunal whose unerring judgment neither men nor measures can escape.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

The Grand Jury of Mercer county, N. J., have indicted G. S. WAGONER, of Passaic, C. M. REED, of Hudson, members of the House, and BAROLAY HAINS, of Burlington, and DANIEL HOLSMAN, of Bergen, recognized as "lobby members." In recording this proceeding, the New York *Commercial* says:

"It is high time that some steps be taken to put a stop to the wholesale and unmanning corruption which has long prevailed in the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States. To such a pass have affairs come at Albany, that greenbacks are considered an indispensable requisite for securing the passage or defeat of any measure, however just or unjust.

The indictments found in New Jersey are an example that Pennsylvania may very properly follow. It is due to the fame of the state, and public morals, that an effort should be made to break up the corrupt lobby system at Harrisburg. We presume it will not be difficult to find instances to start on—not for white-washing summer committees, that are anxious for a job and interested in not having legislative corruption exposed, but for thorough investigation, in the interest of honor and decency. It would be a rare thing, we know; nevertheless, we believe it not wholly impossible. We shall look forward to the next session with a good deal of interest, and in the hope that there will be found in the Legislative halls those who will make a determined effort.

PITTSBURGH AND THE OIL TRADE

The oil business is extensive in this city. The levees are lined with steamers and other craft engaged in the trade, the wharf is covered, all the year round, with barrels of the fluid, and refineries line the south shore of the river for miles above the city. The business employs a great number of persons in its various departments and yields a profit to those who prosecute it judiciously.

But, after all, it is not as it might be. While the enterprise of Pittsburgh has been content to wait for the oil to come to this point by the river, the enterprise of other and more distant places has been vigorously opening communications with the oil regions and diverting a large proportion of the lucrative trade from us. Five or six years have passed since the oil was flowing from hundreds of wells and wasting in untold quantities for want of transportation to a market, and scarcely any effort has been made to bring it to this point except by the precarious method of floating it, in old fashioned style, down the current of the Allegheny. Steamers in high water and keel-boats and other craft in low water, have been the main dependence. Instead of pushing railroad communication directly and promptly to the oil regions, we have been content to rely, for transportation, on the uncertain river and, even for the very large passenger travel, on circuitous roads made by the capital and enterprise of other places and other people. The Allegheny Valley Road, extending half way to the oil country, has stood in its unfinished condition for want of capital to extend it. We are glad to see that now, by the enterprise and capital of new men, the road is being vigorously pushed forward, to make a direct communication between Pittsburgh and the fountains of the oil trade. We should be happy to learn that this sensible movement has been suggested by the public spirit of Pittsburgh, and is sustained by Pittsburgh capital. It would be some offset to the long and strange delays of past years. It is not that individual energy and enterprise are wanting in this city, for we see a few places that have more of these qualities. But what has been lacking is that embodyment of it in an expansive *public spirit* that by common counsels and concert of action is necessary to accomplish great undertakings. This is required to make this city what it should be in reference to the oil trade, and to a number of other things besides. Pittsburgh interests should be promoted by Pittsburgh men, without waiting long for somebody else's interests to move men to action that may promote ours. The waiting attitude has been manifested long enough. If a road to the oil regions has actually "turned up" for us while waiting, it is not certain that Pittsburgh with public spirit and vigorous concerted action, will secure all that is needed for the wide and permanent prosperity of the business of the city.

Gen. Spear, the Fenian leader, is not a West Point Cadet, as has been reported, and was never an officer in the U. S. regular army.—*Boston Transcript.*

General SPEAR was a sergeant of the regular dragoons, and served several years on the western plains. Early in the war he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in a volunteer cavalry regiment, and was ordered to Fortress Monroe. He rose to be Colonel, and finally was commissioned a Brigadier. He won considerable fame for dash and pluck on the Peninsula, and in the vicinity of Norfolk. He was connected with KAUTZ's cavalry in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and we believe was with General WILSON when he made his famous raid in the rear of the rebels, to wards Burkesville. He has no eminent qualities, and would be an indifferent leader of a movement requiring coolness and the exercise of superior judgment. Properly directed, he would probably do a good deal of hard service, and with the requisite amount of whiskey would cut and slash his way through as many British soldiers as almost any man that could be named.

VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION ON A FICTITIOUS BASIS.—The Chicago *Tribune* expends nearly a column of extremely virtuous indignation over what it mildly terms a "gigantic gold steal." The key note is taken from the statement that the commissions of Mr. MYERS, the gentleman selected by Secretary MCCULLOCH to sell the $35,000,000 in gold in New York, amounted to $440,000. Catching a glimpse of these enormous figures, the *Tribune* pitched in, without suspecting or carefully reading that the commissions were but $44,000. Of course the *Tribune's* indignation by this time must be proportionally less. This instance might be selected to point the moral of too hasty shrieking over false reports. The country has been filled with it for the last six months, so determined have been a certain class of journals and public men to carry their points regardless of truth or reason. The $440,000 story, under the first ray of truth, dwindled as have a hundred others recklessly put in circulation.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AMENDMENTS.

The National *Intelligencer* is laboring to show that the President must be, as a matter of course, opposed to the reconstruction amendments which have been passed by the Senate and sent to the House. On the contrary, the N. Y. *Times* intimates that there is in them nothing that materially conflicts with the President's own plan of reconstruction. As the approval of the President is not necessary to give effect to a constitutional amendment this is not a vital point, although nothing would rejoice the loyal masses more than to know that the President was in harmony with the people, speaking through their representatives in Congress. It was the remark of a veteran politician, a few days since, that it looked "as though Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. STEVENS and a few others were going to be left out in the cold." "Things are going right now," he continued. "The people have taken hold of the matter, and they are bound to win. Matters and things have been for the last six months running on all sorts of side tracks, stopping at every conceivable kind of way stations; but the through train is moving at last, and if Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. STEVENS, and the rest of them who have failed as conductors, don't want to get left, they had better be in a hurry in getting aboard." This, it cannot be denied, describes the "situation" about as well as it can be described. We doubt very much whether any one who has ever pretended to be a Union man, not qualified by the bogus democratic idea, will neglect to take passage. Those who stay behind will have the Copperheads only for company.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—The destruction of property by fires has been greater for some time past, than in any period within our remembrance. It is not probable that they are all accidents. There is a certain order and proportion in accidents of this class of incidents which makes them about the same in number, year by year. But the great increase, this year, warrants the strong suspicion that many of the fires have been kindled by design. Malice and revenge have occasional paroxisms of indulgence, when acts of violence and crime occur with startling frequency. The country seems to be suffering from such a paroxism of individual depravity at the present time. Till it has passed, it becomes all lovers of order and guardians of property to be specially vigilant, both for the protection of their property and for the detection of the desperate characters who apply the incendiary torch.

THE Fenian raid into Canada has a good deal stirred up Englishmen on this side of the line, and from different places squads of them have gone to help repel the invaders—to join the "Queen's Own" regiment, perhaps. Besides the squad that left Chicago a few days ago, a solid phalanx of one hundred and thirty five able bodied Britishers left Cincinnati on Thursday last, swearing vengeance against the "blarsted Greeks." Alluding to their departure the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"This departure has deprived us of quite a number of our Cricket wagons cricket players and lovers of 'af-and-af.' Several musty ale establishments have lost their bar-keepers, and many of their most regular customers. Two prize-fighters, 'Little Missouri' and 'Stretcher,' were of the party, and, I suppose, when reinforced by 'Nobbie Clark,' a devoted Britton, recently from New York, and now sojourning here, we should feel apprehensive, did we put it out on the muscle, if they can induce any enthusiastic Fenians to 'come to time.'"

BAD AND GOOD.—A lot of Fenians, in a state of *mobility*, refused to pay their fare when passing on the Reading Railroad to Philadelphia last Wednesday, and presented pistols instead of currency, when the demand was made by the conductor, threatening to shoot him, and extending the same intimation to the passengers on the train. The conductor took the opportunity at one of the stations to report this disorderly proceedure of the Irish Republic to Philadelphia, and on arrival at that city a squad of policemen secured eight of the company, supplying them with quarters, as they had obtained transportation for themselves, free of cost.

MR. FORNEY, speaking for his class, is vociferating over the victory won on the reconstruction question, by the throwing overboard of the ultraism of the STEVENS school, and the adoption of the modified plan of the Senate. "We have won a splendid victory," said a straggler from the first Bull Run. "Victory do you call it?" responded an astonished listener. "Yes, a splendid victory! Do you not see it?" BEAUREGARD might have taken Washington and JEFF. DAVIS might have been in the White House, but they only know how weak we were. As it was they only destroyed our army." This is the sort of victory he and his radical associates are celebrating.

IT is pretty well settled that several cases of cholera have occurred in New York city, independent of the immigrants. The first case was MR. FRAZER, a lawyer, and the others grew out of it. The thing is easily explained, and the explanation should be a warning. It appears that Mr. FRAZER had his business office in the basement of his house; that under the floor was a cemetery for defunct rats, the remains of which caused the atmosphere above to be poisonous, and unnoticed because borne long enough to be suffered as an irremediable nuisance.

SENATORS COWAN of Pennsylvania, DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, NORTON of Minnesota, VAN WINKLE of West Virginia, were the only Republicans elected by the Union party, who voted against the Constitutional amendments. The vote cast by Senator COWAN is flagrantly in violation of the wishes of the Union party, and we believe the remark applies equally to the other Senators. They all are answerable to their constituents, and their constituents will see to it that they are made to answer.

THE *Herald* suggests that this is a good time to remind England that the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah, and the other claims on account of rebel pirates, remain unsettled—that while we are doing our part to preserve our neutrality there should be no more delay by England in paying for violating hers. Perhaps the speediest way of realizing on those claims, would be to pass them over to the Fenians and let them present the bill over the border.

"PRESIDENT" ROBERTS, of the Fenian right wing, stands in imminent danger of becoming famous, in spite of himself. It all depends on the Federal authorities. General SWEENEY is similarly situated; and how many more can be said to be in the same perilous situation, it is a matter of considerable uncertainty. It is a matter worthy of the serious attention of the powers at Washington.

AMONG the good signs at Washington is the order issued by the President declaring that no more pardons will be granted except to the applicants themselves. This will displease two classes; the unrepentant rebels, and the pardon brokers—the loyal men will be delighted. It would be better to grant none at all, for a while.

THE final Report of the Union Members of the Congressional Committee of Fifteen, drawn up by Senator FESSENDEN, is one of the ablest documents that has yet appeared on the question of Restoration. The material portions will be found on the third page of the COMMERCIAL to-day.

WHEN WENDELL PHILLIPS next pronounces his lecture on the Lost Arts, it is expected he will include MR. STEVENS'S Conquered Province and Universal Confiscation Patent.

HOW IS THIS?—Judge Underwood is an original radical, and is a radical still, as he originally was,—and yet on the Supreme Bench, in Richmond, he declined to give a decision on the question as to the right of lawyers to practice in that court without taking the oath prescribed by Congress. He remarked that he knew it to be in contemplation by some of the most radical men in Congress to repeal the disqualifying act of January, 1864, and was of the opinion that the act would be repealed before the adjournment of the present Congress. Its repeal, he said, had been strongly urged upon Congress by a majority of the Supreme Court. What will Mr. Thaddeus Stevens say?

THE ENGLISH MONEY PANIC.—The English money panic is supposed to be over, but business matters are far from being in a salubrious condition. Bank after bank is placing its affairs in the hands of some other bank, and contractors, capitalists, &c., are breaking daily. Discounts rule ruinously high, and everybody is complaining of monied scarcity.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary of State Fletcher states that the interest on the July coupons of the Tennessee State bonds, if not met promptly, will be paid some time during the year.

The Owen County, Indiana, *Journal*, has the following feeling paragraph: "Sam. Curtis killed his favorite dog yesterday. The reason was, there were a couple of specimens of the tilting hoops perambulating the streets the day before. The dog 'saw too much to live.' So Sam says."

Eight members of the family of Mr. Berner, a merchant of Marion, Iowa, were taken sick four weeks ago with trichina; two of them died yesterday. Examinations showed the worm throughout the muscles to the number of three thousand to the square inch. The remaining six are in the agonies of death. Much excitement prevails.

The late storms have been very destructive to property in Georgia and Alabama. The destruction to fences and trees was very great. Several houses have been blown down, in some cases attended with loss of life.

The School Board at Cincinnati, for the purpose of retaining the better class of teachers, have ordered a general increase of salaries, amounting on the average to about twenty-five per cent.

The Episcopal churches in Memphis are taking steps for the Christianizing and education of the freedmen in that diocese.

On Monday, the cashier of Garret Van Stenwyk's Bank, in La Crosse, Wis., let $3,600 in United States bonds go out on a forged order for the same, the order purporting to have been drawn by the owner of the bonds, who had left them in the bank for safe keeping. Of course the bank is out so much, unless the bonds can be captured.

It is reported that the wheat crop in West Virginia is almost an entire failure. In regard to the prospect for a corn crop, nothing can be said positively, as the season up to the past few days has been exceedingly backward. There has been a large amount planted, and should the season from this time for ward prove favorable, a large crop will be raised. The oats crop just now shows considerable promise. Irish potatoes and other vegetables look as if there will be a good yield, that is with the future of the season favorable.

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POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the West Chester *Republican* urges Hon. John Hickman, of Chester county, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Wm. Benson, Esq., of Erie county, is a Union candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district, in opposition to Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Warren county. The candidates in that district are now about as numerous as in the Twentieth, where the contest waxeth warmly.

The Democrats of the Nineteenth district having run Dan Rice for State Senate and had him defeated, now propose to run him for Congress. The Girard *Spectator* announces that a call is being circulated to bring out Dan Rice for Congress upon the Johnson platform, and we understand that the call is "numerously signed." This may be regarded as a burlesque, says the Erie *Dispatch*, by many, but it does not seem to be intended as such. Rice is amphibious and would devote considerable time and energy, and no cost to try the ground with money, if he saw a chance of being elected.

The Clymer Copperheads propose to hold a Mass State Convention in Reading on the 11th of July. It is called by their State Central Committee. Whereupon the Reading *Journal* remarks: "There was a Mass Copperhead Meeting here three years ago, but it didn't amount to much. Some of the back-township folks down this way saw the big crowd, thought Woodward would be elected beyond all doubt, and talked of twenty thousand majority—but when the votes came to be counted the twenty majority turned up on the other side—for Andy Curtin. So it will be again. The biggest sort of humbugs, in fleas or elsewhere, will not save Clymer's bacon.

The *Daily Journal* of Alexandria, Va., in alluding to the late Soldier's Convention in this city, says: "But one sentiment prevailed, and that was radical, uncompromising opposition to disunion and treason. And there was another sentiment kindred to this, which will carry hope and give new confidence to the loyal band of true men in Virginia. The Pennsylvania Convention announced to the world that they will never abandon their allies at the South to the dominion and control of the Davis disunionists. The loyal party of Virginia should organize forthwith to respond effectively to this generous sentiment. We should furnish our friends in Pennsylvania in the pending election with a band of true men to assist at every meeting held in the Keystone State this fall. Can we serve you? You helped us with bullets against the disunionists during the war. Can we help you before the good people of Pennsylvania in your final struggle against the Copperhead alliance? Pennsylvania will be saved. A large crop will be raised. The oats crop just now shows considerable promise. Irish potatoes and other vegetables look as if there will be a good yield, that is with the future of the season favorable.

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Slightly damaged in transportation will be sold at a reduction of $35 from the regular price. It is beautifully finished in walnut, handsomest of rose, is three stop automatic swell, and the damage cannot be seen by close examination and does not injure the tone in the least. It is a bargain and persons desiring to take advantage of this one promptly to purchase an Organ at a low figure, can apply at once, as such chances are seized immediately.

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

Calls the attention of the Pittsburgh public to his first exhibition in this city of HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

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To take place on THURSDAY, June 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued at 8 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Wunderly's Hall, Smithfield street, side entrance, also from Fifth street.

Among the collection are genuine works from the celebrated masters, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, Paul Weber, James Hamilton, Kl. and Tom Moran, Jefferson Lee Scott, Sonntag, Wm. Hart, Bierstadt, Young, Walker, G. W. Nicholson, Lon. Ballard, H. Lovell, Lloyd, Horsley, Hoover, Wm. Sartain, Wm. Whitehead, Wilson, Van Sarsenveigh, H. Hoover, P. Rothermel, &c., &c., &c.

The pictures are all handsomely framed in the richest gilt frames, and will be lighted during the day and evening with entirely new and improved reflectors, and will be on exhibition for one week only. Admission 25 cents. Catalogues can be had at the door. Ladies and gentlemen are admitted free.

A. M. TWAINE,
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SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

This new institution, established and liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, will commence its first session on the first Monday (2d) of September, 1866.

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In this end the University course consists of two grand divisions, the Scientific and the Classical. Regular students in the latter have, with every recommendation, the privilege of entering the Scientific course without examination. After this, the student following in both of the courses for two years, is entitled to additional years, in one of the following special schools:

The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.
The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
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In each school a special degree is conferred.

Circulars giving details and terms may be obtained, by applying to HENRY COPPEE, President.

Bethlehem, Pa.
jel6-w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES GRAHAM deceased, having been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons having claims against or indebted to said estate, will call at 157 Liberty street and settle the same.

R. J. THOMAS,
jel4-lawder Executor.

EMERY AND EMERY CLOTH,

SAND PAPER AND EMERY PAPER,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FILES,
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Agents for FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
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Wholesale Grocers,

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Manchester Lumber Yard.

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Boys' Clothing.

If you wish to purchase a fashionable and tasty suit of BOYS' CLOTHING, go to A. ARONSON'S Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 168 corner Diamond and Liberty streets, which only has been a few days open, remember prices are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. my15-tf

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The Daily Commercial

RESTORATION

Final Report of the Congressional Committee upon the Question of Reconstruction.

The detailed report of the Committee on Reconstruction was on Friday made in each House of congress. They set forth the reasons for the conclusion to which they came in reporting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the two bills with which the public are already familiar. Speaking of the condition of the Confederate States at the close of the rebellion, the Committee say these States were in utter exhaustion and without governments. The President had no power except to execute the laws of the land as ruler of magistrate. The laws gave him no authority over the subject of reorganization. By the Constitution he was commander-in-chief of the army and navy. It was his duty under the law of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve property and to protect the people against violence from any quarter, until provisions should be made for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress, and submit the whole matter to the law-making power; or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. As to the Governors appointed by the President it could not be contended that they possessed or could exercise any but military authority. They had no power to organize civil Governments, nor to exercise any authority except that necessary to enforce obedience under their commissions; neither had the President, as Command-in-Chief, any other than military power. But he was in exclusive possession of the military authority. It was for him to decide how far he would exercise it, when and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might, perhaps, permit the people to assemble and to initiate local governments only, and to exercise such powers as they might choose to form, not inconsistent with his supervision of the laws of the United States, and, subject to that they might select to be to themselves, he might withdraw his military force altogether and leave the people. If any or all of these States to govern themselves without this intervention.

The Committee, after speaking of the origin and leading incidents of the war, say it was waged as a civil war of gigantic magnitude. It was necessarily subject to all the rules which, by the laws of nations, control a contest of that character, and to all the legitimate consequences following it. One of the consequences was this: within the limits prescribed by humanity the conquered rebels were at the mercy of their conquerors. The Committee did not deem it necessary or proper to discuss the question whether the late Confederate States are still States of this Union or can ever be otherwise, that question has been settled already and many words have been wasted, it by no means follows that the people of those States may not have forfeited, in consequence of their rebellious acts, some of the rights and privileges incident to a State of the Union, and deprive themselves of all pretence to the right to exercise their power and enjoy their privileges. The Committee maintain no such right as the people of the country, whether in a State or Territory, have the right, while remaining on its soil, to withdraw from the control of the authority of the United States. They say it is quite evident, from all the facts, and, indeed, from the whole mass of testimony submitted by the President, that in no 1 stance was any regard paid to any other considerations than obtaining immediate admission to Congress under the barest form of an election, in which no precautions were taken to secure regularity of proceedings or the assent of the people. No Constitution has been ratified, except, perhaps, in the case of Tennessee, at such elections as were held were without authority of law. The communities are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in condition to claim representation in Congress, while all the rules which have since the Constitution of the Government be deemed essential in such cases shall be disregarded. The Committee then review at length the condition and feeling of the southern people, saying, among other things, that the latter claim as a right the privilege or participation at once in the Government by the people of the United States, they sought, on every hand, while their pressure abounded in abuse of the legislature's efforts are made to perpetuate the already hate and animosity between the two sections and excite hostility against the federal Union.

The report, which is a long one, concludes as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case:

First—The evidence of an intense hostility to the federal Union and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy, on the part of the people, is decisive. While it appears that nearly all are willing to submit, at least, for the time being, to the Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantages which are derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army on duty, and northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally denied and proscribed, southern men who adhered to the Union are utterly hated and heartlessly persecuted. In the localities where these outrages have been manifested in State Courts against Union officers for acts done in the time of hostilities, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed. If such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard. The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission. Having appealed to the arbitrament of arms, they had no hopes except that, by the magnanimity of their conquerors, both life and property might be preserved. Unfortunately, the general issue of pardons to persons who have been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Executive and portions of the Federal Government, and regardless of their hostility to the Government, and regardless of their treasonable acts. The conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited toward the United States and its liberal terms, they had no hopes except that, by the magnanimity of their conquerors, both life and property might be preserved. Unfortunately, the general issue of pardons to persons who have been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Executive and portions of the Federal Government, and regardless of their hostility to the Government, and regardless of their treasonable acts. The conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited toward the United States and its liberal terms, is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our leniency, we receive only an implied assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The lives we have pardoned is regarded as a right and the principles of Republican Government which we have vindicated at so terrible a cost, perverted to unjust and oppressive.

If would to this evidence the fact that although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to store the writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve the citizen from the jurisdiction of military law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities, and in that Commanding General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and oppressed people in the South, the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the Government throughout the insurrectionary States would seem to be alarming.

We now propose to re-state as briefly as possible the general facts and principles applicable to all the States recently in rebellion:

First—The seats of Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and the Union. The people of the United States, with the declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a southern confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the new States with a military power which lived and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the national capital, invaded the loyal States, captured and destroyed the property of citizens, destroyed more than 200,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than $3,500,000,000, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederated States thus withdrew from all representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents and aliens, and all of them assumed and occupied a political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Second—The States thus confederated prosecuted the war against the United States to final bitterness, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every organized State and Confederate Government literally, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, utilized only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by a conqueror.

This position is also established by judicial decisions and acknowledged by the President in his proclamations, documents and speeches.

Third—Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves by the fortune of war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right representation, and disqualified themselves from participating in the government, the Union now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their power, conditions above that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must show that they have re-established with the assent of the peoples' republican forms of government, in harmony with the Constitution of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose authority were subdued.

Fourth—Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion waged, forfeited all civil and political rights under the Federal constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which they were subdued.

Fifth—These rebellious armies were conquered by the people of the United States acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the government and not by the Executive alone. The power of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix by regulate the terms of settlement and control the Congressional representation upon conquered and disloyal traitors, nor can he in any way nullify or annul the Government to exercise lawmaking power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which that power is vested, and hence the several declarations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as tending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission the Commander-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, its validity whereof is to be determined by the Constitutional Government, not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth—The question before Congress is then, either conquered enemies have then the right and shall be permitted of their own pleasure and on their own terms to participate in making the laws of their conquerors? Whether vanquished rebels may change their status of operations from the battle field where they were defeated overthrown, to the halls of Congress, through this representation upon the very power which they were in arms to destroy? Either the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credits, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety, all are turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies, without delay and without regarding such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the safety of the country and its interests may demand.

Seventh—The history of mankind exhibits no example of such magnanimity on the part of self preservation protest against it. We surrendered to Lee and by Sherman to Johnson would have been a disaster of the magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new rallies found and the Government and the anti coercion policy, which under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would have succeeded in infamy by the malicious wickedness that would not surrender the authority of the Government to rebellion until organized resistance should have been taken to prevent it. It has been shown in this report and by the evidence submitted, no proof has been offered that any portion of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect the Senate and Representatives in Congress. No such case has been presented to the sanction of the Constitution has been the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether assisted by a cabinet or other executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to augment and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative Department. The constitutional form of Government is thereby precisely destroyed, and its powers are lodged in the Executive and while your Committee are not prepared to recommend to Congress to refuse admission to persons who may present themselves, but deem it essential to the safety of the people, to the security of the Government, to the restoration of peace, perhaps, in the whole of Confederate States, that such elections as were held were without authority of law. The communities are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in condition to claim representation in Congress, while all the rules which have since the Constitution of the Government be deemed essential in such cases shall be disregarded. Your Committee then review at length the condition and feeling of the southern people, saying, among other things, that the latter claim as a right the privilege or participation at once in the Government by the people of the United States, they sought, on every hand, while their pressure abounded in abuse of the legislature's efforts are made to perpetuate the already hate and animosity between the two sections and excite hostility against the federal Union.

The report, which is a long one, concludes as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case:

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Imposing Procession—Address cby Bishop Domenec, Gen. W. A. Stokes and others.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Tannehill street, Seventh ward, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The weather was exceedingly warm, but this did not deter a large number of the Catholics of this city and vicinity from being present on the occasion.

About three o'clock large numbers of religious and charitable organizations connected with the Catholic Church formed and marched to the Cathedral, where Chief Marshal Lucas Dressel, assisted by numerous assistants and aids, received them, and organized the procession in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

1. Chief Marshal Dressel and aids.
2. Smith's Brass Band.
3. The Orphan Children, neatly attired, in charge of their instructors.
4. Carriage, drawn by four grey horses, containing Bishop Domenec, dressed in full Pontifical dress, Rev. Father Martin, of the Passionist Monastery in Birmingham, and Rev. Father H. C. Christy, of Greensburg; (formerly Chaplain of the 78th Pennsylvania regiment). The following clergymen followed in carriages drawn by two horses: Rev. Father Mullen, Hickey, Garland, Burke, Holland, Phasey, Lindenfelter and Andewalker.
5. The United Conferences of St. Vincent De Paul, embracing the Societies in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham.
6. The Young Mens' Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
7. The Union Societies of St. Philomena, together with the Purgatorial and Youngling Societies. A number of German Societies followed.

There were at least one thousand persons in the procession and as each organization was preceded by banners and flags, the effect was very imposing. Three full brass bands were also in the progress ion, and discoursed lively airs.

The procession proceeded from the Cathedral to Seventh street, down Seventh to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fifth, up Fifth to Wylie, up Wylie to Centre avenue, up the avenue to Tannehill street and along Tannehill to the Asylum, where it disbanded. Two stands had been erected on the grounds—one for the accommodation of English speakers and the other for the Germans.

After the large crowd in attendance—which was variously estimated from six to ten thousand persons—had come to order, Rev. Father Hickey announced the names of the speakers, and desired that good order would be preserved. The Brass Band, which occupied a position on the stand, then played, when Bishop Domenec opened the proceedings.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop stated that it was very encouraging to see so vast an assemblage present on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of an institution to be devoted to sheltering the forlorn and forsaken of mankind, irrespective of the truth of faith, or religion, or charity and humanity. What would Christ require us do for God, and in building a house for Him, but for Him. The religion of Christ is a charity, and this Asylum, whose corner stone the building about to be erected will be a triumph of charity, a platform on which all men can stand, no matter what may be their religious belief or opinions. The Asylum had often been the recipient of the charity of those not belonging to the faith, and where a union of heart exists there will soon be a union of mind. He thanked the citizens for the charitable organizations in this city, erected by the Catholic church, prominent among which he mentioned the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and only institution where the sick and afflicted are received, and kindly and carefully attended. He spoke of the Roman Empire, which, during its palmy days, boasted of the most regal magnificence and grandeur, but it had not left us a single hospital for the sick. The proceedings of the day were gratifying to the hearts of the people, and might be the means of averting God's judgment from us. Let us remember that good works follow us after death, cover a multitude of sins, and when we stand before the bar of Almighty God, let us be confident at least in the manner we had never appealed to his flock in the name of either religion or charity without a liberal response, and he trusted that their zeal would prompt them to erect and finish the building without leaving one dollar of debt hanging over it.

GEN. STOKES' ADDRESS.

The Bishop was followed by General Will A. Stokes, of Greensburg, who commenced by alluding to the spread of Catholicism in this city. Thirty years ago, when he first visited Pittsburgh, it contained only one chapel and a building called a church, presided over by two priests. Now there was a magnificent Cathedral, numerous large and beautiful churches and many well sustained charitable institutions, a change spoke well for the religion and charity of the Catholics of this populous city. He testified that they were willing to extend their good works. Many enlightened Protestants had aided in the erection of this building, and would continue to lend them a helping hand. Twenty seven years ago he had stood alongside of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, on the occasion of laying of the corner-stone of an Orphan Asylum in this city, although at that Mr. Chandler was then a Protestant, he labored zealously for its success. He afterwards was led, through God's guidance, to see the beauties of his way, and was now as good a Catholic as any one present, and a much better one than the speaker himself. Mr. Stokes paid a tribute to the Catholic schools of the city, and characterized the public schools as nurseries of infidelity. He concluded by urging upon the Catholic community the importance and necessity of providing for the orphans whom God had placed in their care.

Rev. Father Mullen, Rector of St. James' Church, Alleg eny, followed, but before he had spoken a few sentences, the platform upon which he was standing gave way, and precipitated the Bishop, clergymen and the band to the ground, a distance of five feet, but fortunately none of them were injured. When order was restored, the following letters were read:

HARRISBURG, May 31, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—It would afford me much pleasure to be with you on the 3d June instant, but my engagements are such as to require my presence here.

Please express my many thanks to the Board of Managers for this kind invitation.

Truly your friend,

C. IMBSEN, Sec'y &c. A. G. CURTIN.

PITTSBURGH, May 30, 1866.

Dear Sir:—I received your note yesterday, informing me of the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, inviting me to deliver an address upon the occasion of laying the corner stone on Sunday next; and it would have afforded me much pleasure to have accepted the invitation, but circumstances render it impossible for me to be present on that day.

Please express to your Board my earnest sympathy with the charitable objects of the institution and my sincere wish for its success.

Respectfully yours, JOHN P. PENNEY.

D. Imbsen, Esq., Secretary, &c.,

LAW DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, }
NEW YORK, June 1, 1866. }

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that I am obliged to deny myself the pleasure of accepting your invitation received last evening, to deliver an address at the laying of the corner stone of the Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh.

I feel much honored by our kind remembrance of me, and hope the occasion will be one of all success that should attend so noble a project.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD O'GORMAN.

D. Imbsen, Secretary St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1866.

D. IMBSEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just telegraphed to you my inability to accept your invitation to be present at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. I do not know what I could have said, and the circumstances allowed me to be present with you; but on such a time and for such an object, it seems to rashness to believe that it would be given to a speaker what to say.

I regret that I cannot be present at the good work, the more that I think I could share in the labors and pleasure of those whose well directed zeal and pious liberality do so much honor to religion by doing so much good to human beings.

It is scarcely worth while for me to wish success to the noble work which you commence on Sunday next. The character of the Catholics of Pittsburgh is security for the full accomplishment of all they undertake.

Will you do me the honor to make known to the gentlemen that united to honor me by the invitation, my grateful appreciation of their flattering consideration. To the most Reverend Bishop, my esteemed and venerable friend, and those who unite with him, I beg you to offer the assurances of my respect,

I am dear sir,
with high regard,
your friend and servant,
CHARLES R. CHANDLER.

The Germans, who were at the other stand, were addressed by Colonel Francis Felix, of the Fifth ward, Rev. Father Lemke, of Birmingham, and St. Philomena church, and Rev. Father Lindenfelder.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone was then performed by Bishop Domenec, assisted by the different clergymen present. During the intense heat and the large crowd present, the ceremony was very brief. A large stone at the north west corner of the building, had been previously prepared, with a cavity sufficient to contain a tin box two feet square. The box contained copies of the Pittsburgh daily and weekly papers, specimens of coin and postal currency, a variety of religious publications, music, &c., works on Theology, together with a sheet of parchment upon which was written the following:

"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen. In the year of our Lord, the eighteenth day of June, thirty Sunday after Pentecost, in the twelfth year of the Pontifical of our Holy Father Pius IX, in the 45th year of the Independence of Michael Domenec, in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States, Andrew Johnson being President, Andrew G. Curtin being Governor of Pennsylvania, and William C. McCarthy being Mayor of Pittsburgh, this, the chief corner stone of the new Orphan Asylum, was laid in honor of God and under the invocation of St. Paul, by the Right Rev. Bishop, assisted by the very Rev. Thomas Mullen, D. D., Vicar, John Hickey, Rev. William Pollit, and several other clergymen, in the presence of the English and German Societies and Orders, Conferences, Confraternities and Sodalities of this city and suburbs, besides a vast concourse of people."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession was re-formed and marched to the Cathedral, where it was dismissed, and the various societies proceeded to their halls.

The new Asylum building on Tannehill street two hundred feet, and extend back fifty feet. It will be erected of brick, faced with stone, three stories high, with finished basement. It is expected that the building will be under roof in the course of a year, that it will be ready for occupancy within a year.

Court Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Court assembled on Saturday morning, Judges Sterrett and Brown upon the bench.

Daniel Parmer and John Showalter, each convicted on two charges—one for stealing a goat, and the other for stealing chickens—were brought in for sentence, when they were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary on each charge, to be undergone to their new quarters in the afternoon by the Sheriff.

The jury in the case of Boyd Rook, charged with an assault and battery on Philip Ochse, which was on trial on Friday, were instructed to return a sealed verdict and present it this morning.

Charles Stevenson of the First ward, was committed to jail on a process issued by the Court, to answer an indictment for illegal liquor sellIng.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson M'Candless.

In this Court on Saturday morning on motion of District Attorney Carnahan, a judgment was entered against Gen. Orlando H. Ingraham. The defendant was indicted with David Shurmer and Frank Palmer, in an action brought by the United States to recover the amount of a bond given as security for the shipment of a quantity of oil.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Casper Helmuth, while driving a cart along Leacock street, in Allegheny, on Saturday morning, was thrown from the cart, and had on thigh severely fractured. Dr. Myers attended to his injuries.

GREAT FIRE IN DUQUESNE BOROUGH.

Total Destruction of two Tanneries, Two Dwellings, Two Stables, and Portions of Two other Dwellings—Loss Nearly $100,000.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, about three o'clock, a most disastrous fire occurred in Duquesne Borough, resulting in the destruction of two large tanneries, two houses, two stables, and the partial destruction of two other dwellings. The fire broke out in the extensive tannery of Messrs. Hays & Stewart, fronting on Bank lane, about one hundred feet below the foot of Diamond alley, and extending back to the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at the foot of Troy Hill. The origin of the fire is not known, but it was first discovered in the rear of the tannery, and is supposed to have caught from a boiler, which was in the lower part of the building.

The alarm was promptly given, and in a short time the fire department from both cities arrived at the scene. The Tannery was a large three-story frame building, and the flames spread with great rapidity, devouring everything before it. In a short time the building was a mass of ruins. The flames communicated to the large two story frame Tannery of Messrs. Hare & Stuckrath, adjoining on the east. This also, together with everything in it, was totally consumed. Two stables, owned by Messrs. Hays and Stewart, and Messrs. Hare & Stuckrath, in the rear of their respective Tanneries, were also destroyed. The unoccupied dwelling next communicated to two frame dwellings located in front of the tanneries, on Bank lane, owned by Charles Hare, Esq., and the other by the foreman of Hays & Stewart's Tannery, and occupied by them both. The rear portion of a large two story brick dwelling, on the east, occupied by Mr. Andrew Hare, and the large frame brick dwelling on the west, occupied by Mr. Henry Stewart, were partially burned, but through the strenuous exertions of the firemen, were saved from total destruction. The side of Holstein's tannery building, adjoining Hays and Stewart's, caught, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.

In Messrs. Hays & Stewart's Tannery there was a large amount of stock, most of which was consumed, and also a considerable quantity of tan bark. There were in the building about one hundred vats, each containing about seventy hides. The total loss to the firm is estimated at nearly $60,000, and is mostly, if not all, covered by insurance.

Mr. Jas es Crawford, a carpenter, had two tool chests in the tannery, which were destroyed. His loss is about two hundred dollars.

Everything in Messrs. Hare & Stuckrath's tannery was destroyed. The total loss to the firm will amount to nearly $30,000, on which the insurance for but $4,500. There was an insurance in the building for $2,500 in the Manufacturers' Company of this city.

Mr. Charles Baker, succeeded in removing most all of his furniture from his dwelling on Bank lane. The building was owned by Messrs. Hays & Stewart, and was insured for $2,000.

The frame dwelling adjoining, occupied by the foreman in Hays & Stewart's tannery, was destroyed, and also nearly all the furniture. This building was also owned by Messrs. Hays & Stewart. The loss is about the same as that of Mr. Baker's dwelling.

The horses in the stables of Hays & Stewart, and Hare & Stuckrath were saved. The loss will be about $200 on each stable.

The rear portion of Mr. Hare's dwelling was damaged. The building was thoroughly drenched with water, and the furniture considerably damaged. The house was insured for $2,500, which will cover the loss.

Mr. Stewart's dwelling was not much damaged, but was thoroughly drenched by water. The loss is about $1,000.

There was but a small portion of Holstein's tannery burned. The loss will amount to about $1,000.

The fire was one of the most destructive that has occurred in that vicinity for some time, and attracted a large crowd of spectators, Troy Hill, immediately above, being filled with people.

The Heat Term.

The warm weather has set in upon us in the most coquettish manner possible. Scarcely three consecutive days of equability to intimate how long we may continue in this region since the opening of the spring season, and the result is that sickness prevails every where, and the fruits of the earth have received no inconsiderable amount of damage. Yesterday was a comfortable and pleasant as any one would have desired, but the morrow may bring us a new edition of cold rain showers, and so blight the prospect which many entertain of fine weather in the country, on all sides of this dusky city, the condition of the crops is by no means favored with more favored regions. The corn in many places is growing rapidly, while rye, oats, etc., are advancing as luxuriantly as can be expected, considering the very fluctuating character of the weather for some time past. Nearly all the fruit trees, such as the cherry, pear, plum, apricot, apples, etc., are blighted, and their yields will be measured only by the quart, where it was expected, in the beginning of the season, from the endless number of blossems that clustered on their branches, that the supply would be measured by large. But the country, nevertheless, presents a most delightful appearance, arrayed in living green, with fresh, sweet perfume arising from flowers of rare hue and texture, that decorate the broad fields and lawns in the midst of fruitful cultivating. And hundreds are daily making short excursions into the new rural districts, to breathe the healthful atmosphere and inhale the sense s with the many and varied objects of beauty that are presented. All the roads leading out of the city were filled with fancy vehicles and the public resorts on these lines of travel were well patronized.

The Murderer of Captain Hunter.

Watson, the burglar, who killed Captain Hunter, in his store on the Monongahela river, on Wednesday morning last, it seems, was formerly engaged in business in this locality. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Watson is about forty years of age. He passed down the Ohio river a few months ago with a trading boat, and stopped at nearly all the large towns, for the purpose of disposing of his goods. He says he is not a professional burglar but this is no doubt untrue. A carpet sack belonging to him was found at some place on the river, and brought here yesterday. Among the papers found in it are two notes, which reads as follows:

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., June 1, 1865.

Twelve months after date I promise to pay W. B. Watson, or bearer, the sum of $400, with interest at seven per cent.

ALLEN P. EGGLESTON.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3, 1866.

For value received I promise to pay to A. P. Eggleston or order $325. WM. POTTER.

From a memorandum found in the carpet sack it seems that Watson left in care of W. E. Clark, at Cairo, Illinois, on the 27th of April, 1866, one barrel of whisky, half barrel of brandy, one barrel of sugar, one barrel of sorghum, ten gallons of brandy, one and a half sacks of coffee, one box of dry goods, one box of shoes, fifty pounds of rice and a general variety of groceries, and a watch, rifle, furniture, &c., valued at $970. There were also found several pawnbroker's checks for various articles, a half dozen silver spoons marked W. S., a large knife with stains of blood on it, and a number of keys.

Base Ball Match.

A spirited match game of base ball took place at Oakland on Saturday, between the lawyers and doctors composing the Hygeia Club, and at which there were about one hundred spectators present. As it will be seen, the members of the legal profession were victorious. The lawyers made six fly catches and the doctors seven. Below is the score:

LAWYERS.	Runs.	Outs	DOCTORS.	Runs.	Outs
Garzam, C.	0	1	Stanton, C.	0	2
Pearson, 1.	1	3	McNary, D.	1	2
Hamilton, 2.	1	3	Hogg, 1.	1	2
Loring, 3.	1	2	Shively, 2.	0	1
Payne, S.	1	2	Payne, S.	1	2
Ashmead, r.	1	2	McMeal, s.	0	1
Patterson, f.	1	2	Hatton, f.	1	2
Noble, l.	1	2	Hall, l.	1	2
Johnston, p.	1	2	Baker, c.	1	2
Total Runs.	28		Total.	7	

FIVE INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Lawyers' Runs.	2	7	0	4	2—total, 28
Doctors' Runs.	2	1	0	2	2—total, 7

Umpire—George Taylor.
Scorer—Charles Woolslayer.

Locusts.

The locusts, that make their appearance once in seventeen years, are now swarming in this section of the country. They appear to be more numerous than in 1849. Their wings bear still the ominous letter "W." Superstition has identified their appearance with war, famine, cholera—a pestilence. This is all nonsense, but as cholera has appeared the present year with them, the superstitions old people in the country have already predicted something terrible. These locusts, which they appear in swarms and clouds, are sometimes very destructive to vegetation, and in the middle of the last century, their ravages were so destructive and fearful in New England, that days of prayer and fasting were appointed on account of the calamity they occasioned. They are rapidly devoured by fowls, and turkeys in a short time become very fat on them.

THE NINTH RESERVES.—At a meeting of the surviving members of the Ninth regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, held at Dr. Le Moyne's office, No. 91 Fourth street, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of making an arrangement to attend the presentation of the flags in Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., the following organization was had: President, Robert Anderson; Vice Presidents, Charles Barnes, J. McK. Snodgrass, and Edward D. Biddle; Secretaries, Jos. J. S. Patterson, and J. K. Barbour; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Snodgrass. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Surgeon J. A. Phillips; A. P. Morrison, Co. A; Lieut. Peebl, R. John Swiney, Co. D; W. Irwin, Jr; W. N. Ewin, E. Sain, Dole, F. J. W. M'Muro, G; Charles Chamberlain, H; Edward Milligan, I; Ambrose Lysell, K. Committee on Finance, Messrs. Ballantine, Brent, Strickler, Knox and Mashy. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

COURTESIES.—The Berks county *Journal* of Saturday, says s—"Some of the members from Berks, in attendance on the Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh, are much indebted to Capt. G. L. Braun, of that city, for favors rendered during their sojourn in the Smoky City." The Captain is one of the largest-hearted men of that great city, and in behalf of the gentlemen from Berks, whom he so kindly took in charge, we thank him."

ALLEGHENY AND ENTERPRISE—A grand match between the Allegheny and Enterprise Base Ball Clubs, of Allegheny City, will take place on Wednesday, on the grounds of the former, on West Common, Allegheny. Arrangements have been made to play a series of three games, and as the clubs are well matched, the contest, no doubt, will be quite exciting.

RAILROAD.—The market was steady but not very active. The week's sales were moderate at various prices. Bonded on the spot was held at 29@29½c; for June delivery, Philadelphia, Hide-tie was demanded; for July delivery, September delivery, Philadelphia, 47c; for October 46c.

FREE OIL was inquired for; sales were made at the following prices: August delivery; on cars, 58c; September, 60c; and October 62c.

TAR—A few hundred barrels were disposed of since our last at $1 25 ₱ bbl., delivered on cars. Rosin—We did not learn of a single transaction since our last weekly review.

CRUDE OIL—The market was Saturday ruled dull. The sales made comprise 1,100 barrels, all told, as follows: 500 bbls bulk for future delivery at 16c, and 600 bbls do on the spot at the same figures. The stock on hand is not large.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Flater Bros.....1200 H. Danner.....61
J. E. Sailor.....312 J. Gallagher.....300
W. J. Hogan.....220 McIntosh & Co.....100
J. Mawhinney & Co.....719
2,319

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness*, will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs. M'WATH-DAW

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, June 9, P. M.

The local money market has ruled closely all through the week. Discount houses were pressed for loans far beyond their ability to accommodate. It is in a great degree attributed to the want of confidence that seems to prevail at present with lenders, rather than a scarcity of money. The total transactions in stocks during the past week would make a slim show Most of the bank lists are without any material changes far as we can judge from the few sales which occur. To-day there were fifty shares of the Trademen's National Bank sold at 110, which is about the current quotation for this stock. For the Fourth National 100 is offered, against 102 asked.

—Private dispatches received before noon to day quoted gold in New York at 139½. The market appears steady. There was very little fluctuation in the prices during the day. At four o'clock this afternoon it was 139¾. Governments show little or no change from the prices that ruled for three or four days past. Eighty-ones at noon were 109¾; Five-twenties, 1862's, Ten-forties, 96; Seven-thirties, 102⅝; and the Compound Interest Notes, 106. At the same hour Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold at 82¾, and Fort Wayne at 96½; Erie, 63, and Chicago and Northwestern (common stock) at 30½.

—The petroleum list is devoid of activity. Benedict sold at 11½, which is a decline of 62½ cent since last quotation—prosably in consequence of a dividend coming off. Pithole Creek, 2¾, and United States still ,maintains its late advance, and is selling at 5½.

—In the Gold Mining Stocks we have telegraphic advices of sales to-day of Consolidated Gregory at 10½; Quartz Hill, 3½, and Smith and Parmalee at 8½.

—In Philadelphia the *Press* says: The stock market showed no important changes. The failure of M. Schultz & Co. took the street rather by surprise, but the loss to the banks, and the party themselves is not large, and the result is that sickness prevails every where, and the fruits of the earth have received no inconsiderable amount of damage. Yesterday was a comfortable and pleasant as any one would have desired, but the morrow may bring us a new edition of cold rain showers, and so blight the prospect which many entertain of fine weather in the country, on all sides of this dusky city, the condition of the crops is by no means favored with more favored regions. The corn in many places is growing rapidly, while rye, oats, etc., are advancing as luxuriantly as can be expected, considering the very fluctuating character of the weather for some time past. Nearly all the fruit trees, such as the cherry, pear, plum, apricot, apples, etc., are blighted, and their yields will be measured only by the quart, where it was expected, in the beginning of the season, from the endless number of blossems that clustered on their branches, that the supply would be measured by large. But the country, nevertheless, presents a most delightful appearance, arrayed in living green, with fresh, sweet perfume arising from flowers of rare hue and texture, that decorate the broad fields and lawns in the midst of fruitful cultivating. And hundreds are daily making short excursions into the new rural districts, to breathe the healthful atmosphere and inhale the senses with the many and varied objects of beauty that are presented. All the roads leading out of the city were filled with fancy vehicles and the public resorts on these lines of travel were well patronized.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, June 9.

There was more activity manifested in the leading markets to-day and prices were generally steady, with a slight improvement in several instances

FLOUR—Was in only moderate demand and prices fully receded 20@25c. Sales of spring extras were made at $8 90@11 25, and white winter extras at $10 20 @13 20

WHEAT—Was in better demand and 1@2½c higher; the market for No. 1 spring rather firm at $1 36. No. 2 spring sold at $1 05 in north side and at $1 29 in special boxes, rejected ruled dull and nominal.

CORN—Was in fair request, closing at 49¼@49½c for No. 1 and 47c for No. 2. No. 1 by sample, afloat, was steady at 49c, and free on board vessel at 50c.

OATS—Were active and firm, with sales of No. 1 at 31½@32c; and of No. 2 at 29½@29½c. No. 1 by sample, delivered, sold at 37c.

RYE—Was reasonably active and steady at 72c for No. 1 and 69@69c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Was quiet, with light sales of common West-ro at 40c on track.

SEEDS—Were dull and nominal, with sales of Hungarian at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Were firm at $20 for free, and 23c for bonded.

PROVISIONS—Were dull, with little or nothing doing. Mess pork sold at $26 75, and rumps at $25 00. Cut meats sold and were strictly romilal.

FREIGHTS—Were steady at 1½c for corn and 10½c for oats, to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY—There was a little more life in beef cattle to day, yet prices exhibited no improvement. the market closing dull at $7 50@8 50 for good to choice steers, and $5 00@7 25 for common to fair steers and cows, including about 1,200 Texans, sold at $5@6 50.

HOGS—Were in moderate demand at $8 85@9 30 for common to choice lots. The market closed dull, with some 2,000 head unsold.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 9—Flou firm and quiet. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c sales at $1 @1 41 ss for No. 1, and $1 30 for No. 2. Corn firm and advanced 2@3c, at 48@50c for No 1, and 46@47c for No. 2. Oats quiet and declined 1@2c, sales at 31@32c for No. 1, and 29@30c for No. 2. Provisions steady and quiet. It growines quiet at $. 25 for boxed. Freights firm; dull; corn for Buffalo, 1½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bus; oats, 19,000 bus. Shipments—flour, 9,000 bbls, wheat, 37,000 bus; corn, 20,000 bus; oats, 2,000 bus.

New York Finance and Trade

Special Dispatch to Western *Press*.

NEW YORK, June 9.

MONEY.

Money remains very easy and the rate of interest on call loans is steadily down to 5 per cent. The Treasury function is changing liberally and the current millions in currency will be paid out as interest on the 7-30 notes.

GOLD.

The gold market closed up at 139¾@139¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The breadstuff markets continues depressed and there was a further decline to-day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities firm this afternoon. The following are the closing prices: Sixes, 1881, registered, 103; coupons 6s, 102¾; 10-40 coupons, 96; July 7-30s 102¾@103.

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS

Were dull and lower at morning board. Benedict securities, however, improved in the afternoon on the street, at 5 50 for United States. It is for Benedict Run and 10 50 for consolidated Gregory.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. After the 1st it will be 4@5. Gold a trifle firmer, and closing at 139¾. The exports of specie to-day were $1,000 in gold and $1,000 in silver. The imports were $5,000 in gold and $1,000 in silver. Exchange dull. Freights to Liverpool dull.

The Commercial's money article says the stock market has been quiet and dull than yesterday, but dull. The clique are still very little. The New York Central is lower and dull. The chief speculative interest is in Erie, which is selling at 63¾@63¾, the latter which are being manipulated for higher prices. Governments are steady and quiet. Sixes of 1881 are firm at 103¾. Money is very abundant and the prevailing rate on call loans is 5 per cent. Prime paper is 6@7 per cent. On the 15th inst. the Treasury will add to the circulation $3,000,000 in compound interest notes, and on 30th. There has been more activity in discounts during the last few days, especially in groceries paper. The Bank of the Republic will open its doors for discounts to-morrow morning at about the opening rates.

The Express says: Sackett, Belcher & Co. have gone to Washington to-day, and will call on the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of urging the payment of a large amount of bills drawn from this side in April and early in May against cotton shipments, which have been unavoidably delayed by the London money panic and its effects in Manchester and Liverpool. The advices, altogether, may be regarded as foreshadowing a further declined improvement in both money and cotton in England by the succeeding steamers.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, June 11, 1866. }

Business was not very active to-day. The sales made were not very extensive; dealers as a general thing combining their purchases to lots to supply the jobbing trade. Groceries remain firm at the advance we have previously noticed. The stock in the market is not large; any further advance will be governed by the movement in the gold market. Butter —The increase in receipts have caused a dull market. Eggs—Are in fair supply, and sell at quotations firm. The sales on Saturday were not so large as for some days past; buyers would like to see lower prices prevail, but holders don't view it in that light. The receipts of Pig Metal are fair, and in demand. The present rise in the Allegheny will increase the exp rt demand to the oil regions. Bacon—The advance we have previously noticed was fully maintained. Certain dealers are holding back from the market in order to obtain a further advance. A number of lots were disposed of for the Southern trade. Some lots are held at 16c, and Sugar-cured Cheese was dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices have a downward tendency. Grain—The receipts by rail are on the increase. The sales were not so large as during the early part of the week. The receipts by canal are light, and the demand is fair, on the landing, as dull; freights to most points being very scarce. The departures on Saturday include the Forest City for Parkersburg, and the Camella for Cincinnati. The latter had a good trip of freight. The next Evansville packet will be the Telegraph No. 3, announced for this day. She will be followed by the Arabian, which loads to-morrow. The new steamer Fire Brand will commence her regular trips to Cairo and Memphis next Monday morning. Her commander is Capt. Sam Brown, formerly of the Arkansas River trade. Brown will be found the sales this came under our notice:

POTATOES—The market was dull; holders appear anxious to realize, and sales were made at 75@80c ₱ bushel; car load peach brown, $3 25 per bushel; 100 bushels Mercer county, $2 75 ₱ bushel; 50 bushels Pinkeye, $2 75 ₱ bushel; 40 bushels Mercer county, $2 75 ₱ bushel; 50 bushels Pinkeye, $2 75 ₱ bushel; 100